FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,574.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 84.]

Virtue its Own Reward.

The King of Somewhere loved the Queen
Of Somewherelse most dearly,
And in his courtier Gobetween
Confided he sincerely.

The Courtier was a pleasant man,
Of readiest invention,
And always had some clever plan
To hold the King's attention.

The Queen was coy and hard to please,
As best becomed her station;
The King upon his bended knees
She kept in supplication.

No favoring answer would she give,
No smile of kind consenting;
And while the King was fain to live,
Yet life was all lamenting.

At last he prayed his courtier wise
To aid in his proceeding;
The courtier's ready wits devise
Plans worthy of his breeding.

He hastened to the haughty Queen,
And praised his Royal Highness;
So wily was this Gobetween,
He chuckled o'er his slyness.

The Queen was softened by his art,
And when her suitor tendered
His royal kingdom (and his heart),
She graciously surrendered.

The King and Queen lived happily,
In hand and heart were wedded;
As for the Courtier—let me see—
Oh, yes—he was beheaded.

—*Stanley Wood, in the Century.*

North Carolina's Notes of Progress.

[Baltimore Sun.]

Though the calamities resulting from the war of 1861–65 to some extent stayed the material development of North Carolina, and perhaps for a time converted it into a movement of retrogression, many recent events indicate that the paralysis of the reconstruction era has passed away, and North Carolinians are equipping themselves for participation in all the intellectual and industrial activities of the day. Through her able representatives at Washington the State's influence has again, as of old, become an important factor in shaping the course of national affairs. Her energies are not, however, restricted to the honorable part she plays in the drama of our political life. The North Carolina State exposition, which opens at Raleigh on October 1, and closes four weeks later, will doubtless demonstrate again the well established fact that North Carolina's mining, manufacturing and agricultural interests have also within the last few years received an immense stimulus and recorded a large development. The expansion of the railroad system throughout the length and breadth of the State since 1879 is of itself and alone a convincing proof that the descendants of the men who wrote the first declaration of independence are not deficient in enterprise. The most significant indication, however, of a revival of the vigorous intellectual activity of the people for whom the philosopher Locke wrote a constitution is to be found in the flourishing condition of their schools, and in the publications put forth by these schools on scientific and other topics with respect to institutions of learning. It is not necessary to particularize, as several of North Carolina's academies and colleges are widely known beyond the limits of the State for their efficiency and success, but deserving special mention as a sign of the times is the "Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society for the Year 1883–'84," published by the society, and containing a number of valuable papers prepared by its members upon chemical, botanical, mineralogical, electrical, meteorological, seismic, agricultural and industrial topics. It is simple justice to say that some of these papers are the best we have seen upon the topics of which they treat, and collectively testify to the existence at Chapel Hill and in the State at large of a not inconsiderable number of persons engaged in original scientific work. The aim of the society at its formation a year ago was "to arouse an increased interest in scientific work, to build up a spirit of research, to encourage those already at work, and to advance the knowledge of its members of the State and its resources." It has every reason to be satisfied with the record of its first year's work. The professors of the University of North Carolina constituted the nucleus of the new society, and have contributed a large proportion of the published papers. Among these may be mentioned as of interest to the general reader a description of the tornado which occurred in Richmond county, N. C., Feb. 19, 1884, which gives a remarkably complete and intelligent account of the phenomenon in question, and must prove to be a valuable contribution to meteorological science.

TAMMANY FOR CLEVELAND.—A dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* in speaking of the Democratic outlook in N. Y., says that Tammany will work for Cleveland—that Mr. John Kelly will arrive in this city on Monday from Saratoga, and will immediately take personal supervision of the arrangement preliminary to the meeting of the Tammany organization on Friday evening, the 5th of September. There is probably not the slightest doubt now but that Tammany will not only ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks, but will work for the election of the ticket with a will. A sudden change has taken place in the situation within the last few days, and now those who are closest to John Kelly say that there will be no trouble, and even go so far as to declare that at the Tammany Hall meeting not a dissenting voice will be raised against the ratification of the democratic ticket. This may be an extreme statement in view of the fact that ex-State Senator Grady has announced that he would make a speech on the occasion, but it can be carried out should Mr. Kelly desire to prevent his making his proposed protest.

Major Blaine boasts of now receiving an average of 100 letters a day, but he isn't writing as many as he used to, particularly of the Mulligan sort.

Black and White.

[Raleigh Register.]

The *Register* thoroughly recognizes the fact that the Republican party's need for votes in 1868 established the color line in politics; and it does not expect to see that line obliterated for many years to come. The Republicans fooled the colored people into a solid mass of opposition to their white neighbors, and the *Register* thinks that the colored people have acted only naturally, with their lights, in being fooled. In the course of time they will learn better, but it is altogether best for both races that they learn it by their own experience and without the interference of white Democrats.

But whilst this color line in politics is thus fully recognized and accepted, and whilst the black man will be left to choose his political associations without advice or suggestion from his white Democratic neighbor, that neighbor is at all times ready to lend a helping hand in all matters tending to promote the black man's educational, moral and material interest. That this is so, no intelligent colored man will deny who has seen the course and effects of white Democratic legislation in North Carolina, and it is devoutly to be hoped that there is already sufficient intelligence among the colored people to save them from being fooled by the wretched appeals of such men as Dr York into the establishment of a color line other than that already existing. The *Register* but expresses, now as many times before, the feeling of the white people of North Carolina when it says that the colored race is neither to be unduly exalted nor disparaged. It is an aggregation of persons to be looked at and considered as they are, not as what we would have them; for, leaving out of view the question of what they might have been under other circumstances, or what they may be in the course of the coming decades, we must accept the fact that they are largely, if not entirely, what the white race has made them during the last two hundred years. They are as much here, on this soil, as the white race is, and we do not hesitate to say that our people, all things being considered, and admitting the defects that exist in the colored laborers, would much prefer them as laborers and servants to any other race of people. This remark refers, of course, to the great body of the colored people, as the great body of any people must, necessarily, be of the laboring class.

It is hard to say whether the physical condition of the colored man has improved materially since his emancipation, and we may say the same of many of the white race; but it is obvious that the colored man has gained in manhood, in a sense of independence, in the domestic virtues, and in the means of obtaining knowledge and learning by the new condition in which he finds himself. The white race will never begrudge to the colored man anything of this sort which he may fairly win, but, on the contrary, will be gratified at any progress he may make as a free citizen, and will provide the means for his progress, for whatsoever is thus won becomes a part of the common stock, and all the better qualities the colored race to aid the white race in developing the resources of the country. Indeed, the two races are so united in their material and moral interests that whatever affects the one injuriously must necessarily thus affect the other.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that friendly feeling should be cultivated between the two races; that the white race should treat the colored race in all things justly and fairly; that the same laws should exist for all, white and black, rich and poor, and should be enforced with an equal and even hand; that the colored race should be faithful and honest as laborers and servants, and truthful and honorable as business men; that colored laborers especially, who, it may be, are more liable to be overreached and imposed upon than white laborers, should faithfully perform all their contracts both in letter and spirit, so as to leave no room for complaint by their white employers, and so that when controversies arise about payments and the fulfillment of contracts, they may have justice clearly on their side; in which latter event it will seldom be found, in our opinion, that injustice will be done them by white magistrates. And colored men, as well as white men, should labor for what is called character, first, because character is worth more than money, and secondly, because a colored man of character is not more apt to be wronged in this State than a white man. Is a colored man honest, industrious, polite and courteous, and true to the interests of his employer? Such a man is not wronged and is not going to be wronged in North Carolina any more than a white man.

RADICAL PLANS.—The plan of campaign which the Republicans seem to have adopted is to utilize North Carolinians for Ohio purposes. They want what they call a "Danville" or a "Copiah" here in North Carolina for use at the North. They have no expectation of carrying this State, but it will be convenient for them to have a row and by this means to influence the Northern voters against the South and thus revive the drooping fortunes of the Blaineites. But what shall be said of men who seek to have the blood of their own party men shed merely to help an election elsewhere? What shall be said of party leaders who seek to sacrifice in a row the lives of their political followers for party effect. We know the Republican leaders hold the sacred trust of government as of small account; but we had not supposed they held human life so cheap as to regard it as mere political capital.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

OPPOSITION TO COL. GREEN.—The Goldsboro Bulletin says that ex-Gov. Brogden has *gone back* to the Republican party, and we learn is out for Congress from this district against Col. Green.

What Treason in the Democratic Ranks would bring us to.

Mr. Pound's Arraignment of Blaine.

Representative Pound of Wisconsin thus describes the kind of person the Republicans hope by the aid of treachery in the Democratic ranks to place at the head of the government:

Himself a speculator, enjoying a fortune too great to have been acquired by honest industry, legitimate business enterprise, or his country's service at $5,000 a year, he sympathizes with and profits by speculating, stock jobbing and gambling methods which have wrought ruin, disgrace, and business disaster beyond computation, schooled youth and persuaded middle age to avoid honest and useful industry, made suicide and insanity commonplace, unsettled values, placed the fruits of honest toil in the power of the Goulds and Armours to bear down or bull up in the markets as whim or interest may dictate, methods which recently gave us but an exaggerated illustration of their iniquitous consequences in the Grant & Ward fifteen-million-dollar failure and robbery.

Reference to Blaine's Congressional record relating to subsidies, class legislation, corporate exactions, &c., will readily satisfy the honest inquirer of his uniform support of monopolies and indifference to the common weal. Little wonder that he omits in his letter to refer to or explain the cause of the great disparity in the distribution of this marvelous increase of wealth accumulated during the period he chooses for comparison; that he fails to note the fact that the one three hundredth part of the $44,000,000,000 is held by one man, while others rank little below, and his own palatial residence, commanding a rental of $11,000 a year, suggesting more than an average per capita of wealth. Little wonder that he is silent on the subject of inter State commerce, the regulation of which is demanded by all producers and legitimate traders. Great corporate interests command non interference. It was a lame defense of his devotion to improved civil service to cite the fact that during a prolonged public service he only advised the removal of "four persons." The expert observer will conclude that that the true betterment of the service demanded the removal of forty. He should have emphasized his position by noting the fidelity with which a horde of relatives have been constantly fed at the public crib, notably the favorite brother Bob, drawing pay for another's service. Nor will the citation of his pacific assurances to Mexico, quite cover up his South American policy and interference to protect the Landran guano scheme. The death of his servant, Hurlburt, whom he feigned to rebuke, may serve to partially conceal the true inwardness of this affair, as did his garbling of the Mulligan letters first mislead many charitable people touching the Little Rock bond job.

The visi genuousness of his letter of acceptance is further betrayed by its significant silence touching the events of the past three years. Bringing down his historic figures to the present would have revealed the fiction involved in his statements; would have shown a marvelous shrinkage in nominal values; would have noted the downfall of business prosperity and business morals, and would have pictured as few can do so graphically as he the furnace fires dying out, the wheels of factories standing still, wages reduced, beggary usurping the place of labor, bank and business failures, creditors and depositors wantonly defrauded, homes lost, and crookedness in public affairs. Mr. Blaine is objectionable furthermore for the company he keeps, for the friends he has made. Will the chief promoters of his nomination be his chief advisers, if elected? There's the rub. I need mention no names, but will suggest the least objectionable of his pet supporters are the *Tribune's* supporters of Greely in 1872 and accusers of Blaine in 1876 and 1880, charging him with bribery and other penetentiary crimes.

Bishop Atkinson Memorial Cot.

FOR CHILDREN

In St. John's Hospital, Raleigh.

Some months ago it was decided to establish in St John's Hospital, Raleigh, an endowed cot for children, in memory of the late Bishop Atkinson. In order to do this it will be necessary to raise a fund of $2,500, the interest on which sum will be used to meet the expenses of the cot, which will be free to children from all sections of the State.

Over $500 have already been received, and in order to hasten the accomplishment of this most worthy charity, it has been decided to hold in Raleigh, during the "Exposition," a "Grand Bazaar" for the benefit of the cot. The ladies of the Church of the Good Shepherd have secured a most desirable corner store on Fayetteville Street, a part of which will be given for the use of the Bazaar. The ladies will have a lunch counter and will also attend to the sale of articles for the cot during the month of October. The request is most earnestly made that all Congregations, Sunday Schools, Societies and Individuals who take an interest in the matter, will send such useful and fancy articles as they can get together, as soon after the 20th of September as possible. All articles should be priced by the sender and freight prepaid to Raleigh.

All articles will be duly acknowledged, and every effort will be made to dispose of them to the best advantage. Packages either by mail, express or freight, should be marked, For Memorial Cot,

CARE WILLIAM WOOLCOTT,
Raleigh, N. C.,

enclosing name or names of donors, with Post Office address.

Let everyone send something, and help on the blessed work of caring for the suffering children of our State.

EDW. R. RICH,
Chaplain, St. John's Hospital.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.—The International Electrical Exhibition, which opened in Philadelphia last week, is the fourth great display of electrical apparatus, improvements, new inventions, &c., that has ever been held, and the first located in the United States. It comprises two thousand exhibits, and the wonderful advances which have been made in the application of electricity to various uses are fully exemplified. Power is supplied to the machinery, to which 200,000 square feet of floor space is devoted, by seven steam engines, and a power equivalent to that of 1,800 horses is used in generating electrical force. At night the building, which was specially erected for the purpose of the exhibition, is illuminated by lights equal to one million candles. From the top of a tower 60 feet high, at the northeast corner of the building, the submarine search-light sends forth its rays, said to have a brilliancy of 200,000 candle power. Four electric light companies vie with each other in the variety and beauty of their displays, one of the most interesting features being a monster "dynamo," said to be the largest in the world, which has been sent by Mr. Edison from his laboratory at Menlo Park. An electrical incubator, which works upon 2,100 eggs at a time and turns out a large brood of chickens every day, is another striking curiosity. The exhibition will continue until Oct. 11.

Democratic Appointments.

The Democratic State committee announce the following appointments for Maj C. M. Stedman, at which Hon. W. T. Faircloth, the Republican candidate, is invited to meet him:

Charleston, Saturday, September 6th;
Asheville, Thursday, September 12th.
Webster, September 13th
Hickory, Monday, Sept. 15th.
Statesville, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.
Lexington, Thursday, Sept. 18th.
High Point, Friday, Sept. 19th.
Winston, Saturday, Sept. 20th.
Durham, Monday, Sept. 22nd.
Pittsboro, Wednesday, Sept. 24th.
Fayetteville, Friday, Sept. 26th.
Lumberton, Saturday, Sept. 27th.
Burgaw, Monday, Sept. 29th.

R. H. BATTLE, Chairman.

Hon. Z. B. Vance's Appointments.

Hon. Z. B. Vance will speak at the following times and places:

Lenoir, Monday, September 15.
Elkville, Tuesday, September 16.
Wilkesboro, Wednesday, September 17.
Jefferson, Friday, September 19.
Sparta, Saturday, September 20.
Dobson, Monday, September 22.
East Bend, Tuesday, September 23.
Mocksville, Wednesday, September 24.
Lexington, Thursday, September 25.
Asheboro, Friday, September 26.
Carthage, Saturday, September 27.

R. H. BATTLE.
Chairman State Dem. Committee.
Raleigh, N. C., September 4th, 1884.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—We publish below section 1,079, chapter 212, of the laws of North Carolina, enacted in 1879, for the benefit of our readers, and more especially for the saloon keepers, who, through ignorance of the law, might be laid liable to arrest and punishment for what they might suppose was the legitimate pursuit of their business. The section referred to is as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or to give away, directly or indirectly, any spirituous liquors, wines or bitters, containing alcohol, within two miles of any place at which political public speaking shall be advertised to take place, and does take place, this prohibition to continue only during the day on which said public political speaking shall take place. And any person who shall violate the section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding twenty days. Justices of the Peace shall have original jurisdiction of this offence, upon view, or written information.

FOO CHOW.—Foo-Chow, where the first attack of the French forces was made, is the capital city of the province of Foh-Kien, and one of the few ports of China open to foreign trade. Its Chinese name is Hok-Chin, which signifies "happy region." Foo-Chow is about 420 miles northeast of Canton and 375 miles southwest of Shanghai. It is on a plain, 2½ miles from the river Min, and 25 miles from its mouth. Hills surround the city, about four miles distant, and it is protected by one of the peculiar walls of China, seven miles in circumference, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and from twelve to twenty feet in thickness at different points. It has seven gates, over each of which is a tall guard tower, always guarded. There is a stone bridge across the river, a quater mile long, with forty piers at unequal distances, and known to the natives as the bridge of 10,000 ages, being over 800 years old. It is lined with shops, and there is a large floating population living in boats on the river.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—A Raleigh dispatch of September 1, says that Col. A. B. Andrews, President of the W. N. C. Railroad Company, on that day officially notified the State Commissioners that the road was completed to the month of the Nantahala river, and also that the company had made the last deposit of $30,000 in North Carolina State bonds as required by the act of 1883, thus carrying out their contract with the State. The commissioners will make their official examination of the last section of the road on the 12th inst, when there will be a grand demonstration at Charleston, Swain county, in honor of this great work of internal improvement. The work will be continued from the present terminus on the branches toward Murphy, N. C, and Tennessee and Georgia.

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.
New Style
WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED
DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS
ALL COMPLETE.
A great variety of beautiful
Spring and Summer Silks
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
Embroideries and Laces
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES
AND PARASOLS,
in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

J. A. PEMBERTON.
May 15, 1884. 67tf

ICE CREAM

MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel dining room every Thursday during the season from 6 to 10 P. M.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs Reed, who will be aided by Miss Meta D. Huger, of New Orleans, as Vice Principal and Professors of distinction in the respective branches assigned to them.

The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.
Circulars at office of the Fayetteville OBSERVER.
April 30, 1884. 65-6m

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULEIT & MORGAN,
Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.
Say in what paper you saw our address.
July 3, 1884. 74-1y

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.
N. W. RAY, Atty.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

1884.

MACKEREL.

WE have a lot of Kits and Quarter Barrels of CHOICE FAT MACKEREL.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Aug 14, 1884. 80tf

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties.

J. B. SMITH.
May 22, 1884. 6-tf

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

UNEXCELLED IN BEAUTY AND DURABILITY. Attention is particularly invited to

Book of Designs

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.
H. R. HORNE.

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mills a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CLASS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies.
General Merchandise.
Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

1870. 1884.
At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.
Royster's best Candy always on hand.
To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.
I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
March 26, 1884. 60tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,
(Successors to I. W. Durham.)
417 and 419 Fayetteville Street.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Marble & Granite Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.

Contracts taken for every description of Stone and Cemetery work, Iron Fencing, &c.

Write for prices and designs, or call on JAMES M. LAMB, Fayetteville, N. C., our Agent.
April 9, 1884. 62-6m

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

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Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

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WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.
June 12, 1884. 71tf

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED, All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

Sunnyside Nursery.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS and other Bulbs for Fall planting. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, to be delivered in October.

Tuberoses are blooming. We can furnish bouquets, baskets of cut flowers, &c. Send orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884 67-1y

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.
For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.

FREIGHT received daily from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

RATES LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

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Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 3 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sept 4, 1884 83-3m

Little River Academy.

THE 28th session of this well known and popular School will commence September 1st. Board can be had in the best families at $8.00. Tuition per session $8 to $16.00, with 50 cents contingent fee. Music with use of Piano $20.00.

D. D. McBRYDE,
Pres't Board Trustees.
Aug. 28, 1884. 82-3t

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.

NEW CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED.
Terms as heretofore. Students charged only from time of admission. Room now for eight new boys. J. H. & J. C. HORNER,
Principal.
Aug. 28, 1884. 82-3t

WANTED.

Manufacturers' Selling Agencies.

Address N. Y.,
Care Observer Office.
Aug. 28, 1884. 82-6t

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

LIVERY,
Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses.

G. A. BURNS,
Row Street, near the Presbyterian Church.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Special Proceeding before Clerk Superior Court.

Z. B. Newton, Administrator of P. Taylor, vs. J H. Taylor, B. R. Taylor, C. L. Taylor, A. H. Slocomb, L. E. Slocomb, J. M Matthews, Alice P. Matthews, R. G. Haigh, M. J. Haigh, J. S. Banks, A. E. Banks, C. W. Elliott, S. D. Elliott, W. P. Elliott, Mary F. Elliott, W. V. Walsh, Kate B. Walsh, A. P. Hallett.

THE defendants above-named will take notice that they are summoned to appear before me on or before Monday, September 29th, 1884, and demur to or answer the complaint (petition for settlement of final account) which is filed in my office, or judgment will be granted for the relief demanded in the complaint.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, C. S. C.
Aug. 13, 1884. 80-6w

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars,
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1884.

Of course revenue reform must come from other quarters. It cannot come from the representatives of the FAVORED CLASSES, who ask inequality in legislation that there may be unjust inequality in the profits of the varied pursuits of the people.—THOS. A. HENDRICKS, at Indianapolis, Aug. 30.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

We print elsewhere the call of Chairman Rose of the Township executive committee for a meeting on Friday night for the purpose of organizing a Cleveland, Scales and Green Campaign Club.

We are behind the most of our neighbors in this matter, and yet there is no county in which the Democracy has greater need of thorough organization. See what we have to work on: According to a statement given the writer by Governor Jarvis the white vote of Cumberland County is 2,726, colored 2,135. Yet Jarvis received but 2,079 to Buxton's 2,162; and Bennett but 2,116 to Dockery's 2,159

Let every Democratic voter in the Township enroll himself and become an active canvasser for the success of the national and State tickets, upon which such vital consequences hang for us all. Be prepared to explain what the issues of the day are, and to refute the Radical slanders that General Scales is misbehaving himself on the stump, and that Cleveland is unworthy of the high office which his party intends for him.

Through the medium of a properly organized campaign club not only will the people receive proper information concerning the subjects upon which they will be called to exercise the great privilege of voting, but the party will be kept advised of the thoughts of the people and its managers informed of what the party can depend on.

LET THE PEOPLE PONDER.

WHAT RADICAL RULE MEANS.

The mail service from this place, as we have said before, is intolerable. The great mail which the OBSERVER makes up for the South, the C. C. R. R., Wilmington, Raleigh, &c., to go by the Shoe Heel extension of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway and which gains from 12 to 24 hours by being so sent, failed to leave the post office here last Thursday, though it was delivered there at 5.50 P. M. one hour ahead of the closing time—which Mr. Orrell informs us is 6.50 P. M. Complaint being made to Mr. Orrell, the postmaster, we received the following reply:

The South bound mail to Hope Mills, Lumber Bridge, Shandon and Red Springs, have pouches made up for them; also for Wilmington, all of which go direct. I also make a pouch to the C. C. Agent.

The day before yesterday I received a note from an Agent on the C. C. Road not to send any mail except what belongedto a very few places, as it was delayed. He requested me not to send Lumberton that way, but to send Hope Mills and then it would take the buggy trip, but could not reach L. as early as by Hamlet.

The trouble is the P. M's. at these small places do not know how to make up such large mails. When the route agents are put on and can make up for the eastern bound train, a package or pouch, and, also, one for the western bound train, some little time may be gained by the southern train for some places. As it now is the same mail train going west takes Shoe Heel and Hamlet; also to Wilmington. I aim to give the mail matter the most expeditious route, regardless of the distance it may go; but south the system is not perfect yet. I hope it will be soon.

The attention of the authorities is directed to this whole matter. The railway has been opened to Shoe Heel for 6 weeks, and still no route agent has been put upon this portion of the way. But there is no excuse whatever for delay at the Post offices between Fayetteville and Shoe Heel which, as stated by Mr. Orrell, have pouches made up for them. Nevertheless, we have received a postal from a subscriber at Red Springs whose subscription is paid up to April, 1885 saying: "Please discontinue my OBSERVER until further notice. It rarely reaches here and then a week after it is published. Great complaint among your subscribers here."

Red Springs, the uninformed reader will be astonished to learn, is 24 miles from Fayetteville and connected by railroad!!

Well, well, the Republican party, which is responsible for this state of things, will not last very much longer.

Meanwhile, the OBSERVER is determined to go the bottom of this matter unless the trouble is at once removed. And it will thank its subscribers everywhere for prompt information of any failure or delay in the mails hereafter.

What do the voters of North Carolina think of the following telegrams and of the refusal of a public servant to answer a question that concerns his business relations with the questioner? The two notes which precede the telegrams will explain the purpose of the telegrams:

FAYETTETILLE, N. C., Sept. 10, 1884.

Maj. Orrell,

DEAR SIR:—Were the Red Springs, Hope Mills, Shandon and Lumber Bridge packages of the OBSERVER sent forward last Thursday evening or were they kept till Friday?

Yours truly, E. J. HALE.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1884.

If they were at the office before 6.50 P. M. Thursday they were sent forward. I can't now remembr whether they were mailed or not, but I know they were if here in time.

Very respectfully, R. M. ORRELL, P. M.

[The OBSERVER packages were delivered at the Postoffice one hour before the closing time.]

TELEGRAMS:

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 10, 1884.

To Postmaster, Red Springs, N. C.:

Was the OBSERVER package received at your office Thursday night. E. J. HALE.

RED SPRINGS, 2.17 P. M.—Sept. 10, 1884.

E. J. Hale:

I have received two packages for this office, 3 copies last week and 3 this week.

P. M., Red Springs.

FAYETTEVILLE, 3.00 P. M.—Sept. 10, '84.

To P. M. at Red Springs:

Did you receive any copies of last week's OBSERVER during last week? E. J. HALE.

RED SPRINGS, 3.29 P. M.—Sept. 10, 1884.

E. J. Hale:

Yes, sir, received some dated 4th, but don't know how many. P. M.

To P. M., Red Springs:

Did you receive any OBSERVERS of September 4th, on the night of September 4th, and if not, did they reach you Friday? E. J. HALE.

FAYETTEVILLE, 5.11 P. M.—Sept. 10, '84.

E. J. Hale:

Postmaster refuses to answer your last message. I told Ed. it when he sent same.

PEMBERTON,

[Telegraph Operator at Fayetteville.]

The reader will observe that the purpose of the telegrams was to ascertain (what the P. M. at Fayetteville could not remember) whether the OBSERVER reached Red Springs Thursday night as it should have done, and if not, *if* it even arrived there Friday nigh. An answer to this would have covered the point; but here the refusal to answer intervened.

The Radical party dies hard, but it is bound to go, all the same.

SUICIDE OF BANK OFFICERS.—A great panic prevailed in New Brunswick, New Jersey on Monday in consequence of the suicide of the president and the cashier of the National Bank of New Jersey, and the news of the cause. A deficit of over $250,000 was discovered by the Bank Examiners, the result of gambling speculations in Wall Street, and the disclosure was followed by the suicides. Widespread ruin threatens the depositors; and people are beginning to wonder who will be hurt next.

TRUE AS STEEL.—Zebulon B. Vance is as true as steel to the people of North Carolina, and the people know it. Except for his vigilance and patriotism, as we have said before, the great Democratic party of North Carolina would have been disgraced at Chicago. Some of the Radicals, we have heard, say he has "put his foot in it" &c., by his patriotic action. The Democrats don't think so, and it is by Democratic (not Radical) votes that he will be returned to the Senate this winter.

VERMONT AND MAINE.—In Vermont the Republican majority was reduced from 26,000 to 20,000. In Maine, which voted for Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen, on Monday, the Republicans claim 15,000 majority, the same as in 1876, when Tilden was elected. In 1880 Plaisted, Democrat, was elected Governor. In 1882, the Democratic tidal wave year, Maine showed large Republican gains, electing Robie by nearly 9,000 plurality. Judging by the experience of the last ten years the rest of the country is likely to do precisely what Maine does not do.

COL. J. H. ANDERSON.—Col. J. H. Anderson, formerly of Fayetteville, now residing in Brooklyn, New York, was among the speakers at the opening of the new wigwam in Brooklyn last Thursday. Col. Anderson is as thoroughly posted in politics as in his business, and is an effective speaker for the Democratic party.

COL. GREEN'S CANVASS.—We are requested by Hon. W. J. Green to state that, owing to sickness, he has been compelled to defer his other appointments in Harnett. A list of his revised appointments appears elsewhere.

AS OTHERS SEE US.—On the first page the patriotic North Carolinian will find much to gratify him in the article copied from the Baltimore *Sun* entitled "North Carolina's Notes of Progress."

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—John S. Henderson, Esq., an able lawyer and a gentleman of the highest character, was nominated day before yesterday for Congress from the seventh District, *vice* Mr. Craige declined.

It is officially stated in Paris that war will shortly be declared against China.

The cholera is spreading in Italy.

GOVERNOR'S CANVASS.

Appointments for Scales and York.

Franklin, Thursday, Sept. 11th.
Charleston, Saturday, Sept. 13th.
Robinsville, Monday, Sept, 15th.
Murphy, Tuesday, Sept. 16th.
Hayesville, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

Gen. A. M. Scales will speak at the following times and places:

Monroe, Monday, September 22d.
Albermarle, Tuesday, September 23d.
Troy, Wednesday, September 24th.
Mt. Gilead, Montgomery county, Thursday, September 25th.
Rockingham, Saturday, Sept. 27th.
Shoe Heel, Robeson county, Monday, September 29th.
Fayetteville, Tuesday, Sept. 30th.
Lillington, Wednesday, October 1st.
Sanford, Moore county, Friday, Oct. 3d.
Ore Hill, Chatham county, Saturday, October 4th.
Pittsboro, Monday, October 6th.
Chapel Hill, Tuesday, October 7th.
Hillsboro, Wednesday, October 8th.
Durham, Friday, October 10th.
Roxboro, Monday, October 13th.
Oxford, Tuesday, October 14th.
Dr. York is invited to attend these appointments.

R. H. BATTLE,
Chairman State Dem. Com.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1884.

BACKING WATER.—The New York *Tribune* says "the result in Vermont is all that the Republicans have expected." It certainly is all they had a right to expect. With the honest portion of the party against Blaine, with Senator Edmunds on record as branding Blaine as the defender of Jay Gould's jobs, and with the charges of official corruption against the candidate unanswered and unanswerable, the party could expect no less than a decrease of its majority by six thousand votes and the loss of some of its strongest counties even in Vermont.

But why did not the *Tribune* say so in advance of the election? Why did it go on claiming an increased majority over its regular 25,000 in Vermont as confidently as its correspondents claim an "unprecedented majority" in Blaine's own State of Maine next Monday?

The *Tribune* is now ready to admit that it is natural for "some ardent friends of Senator Edmunds" to be "disappointed and less zealous than usual." Alas! our contemporary will discover the same "natural" effect all over the Union.

Indeed, warned by Vermont, the *Tribune* already whines about Maine and declares that "any majority" will be a Blaine victory, while before Vermont it was boldly insisting on not less than 15,000!

Well, the Republican free lances were warned not to force the tatooed candidate on the party, and they must bear the penalty of their own reckless folly.—*World.*

NEW YORK LETTER.

Southern Merchants in New York—Prominent Mention of Fayetteville Men—Politics, &c.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

NEW YORK, September 6th, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—I regretted that many circumstances conspired to prevent my writing you last week, but as some of the news I might have written then has improved by keeping, your readers have lost nothing.

Since my last many North Carolinians have come to town. All the salesmen representing North Carolina in New York houses have reported for duty. Among them the usual crop of new hands are to be found, and I hope I may be pardoned for saying that I regret to see young men taking positions here. So many fail of success and go down to destruction that I invariably advise our boys to stay at home, where honesty, economy and hard work are more sure to bear better and richer fruit than in any great center of population.

The merchants who are usually here in August are now in market and as far as my own experience goes are buying their usual bills. I have had the pleasure of meeting Col. Starr, Mr. F. W. Thornton, Maj. Jno. N. Prior and Mr. Novitzky of your city. Col. Pemberton is also in the city.

By the way, many people within what is now the trade radius of Fayetteville may be surprised to learn that Mr. Thornton does a jobbing business second to but few houses in North Carolina, and persons whose business is not sufficiently large to justify their coming North can find no better market than Fayetteville in which to supply their wants for general merchandise.

Mr. Melke of Lumberton, Capt. W. I. Everett, Messrs. J. W. Covington, W. I. Covington, H. C. Dockery and Robt. L. Steele, Jr., of Rockingham; Ben Liles, of Lilesville, and John Little, of Wadesboro, are all the C. C. Road people who have shown up as yet, that is, east of Charlotte. Trade is fully two weeks late, but we still hope it will be about as full as usual.

The Labor procession of which I spoke in my last letter took place this week and it was entirely free from political mottoes and banners. "Boycot! Boycot the *Tribune*! Boycot the *Tribune* at the Polls!" &c., &c., was the burden of their song. Democrats construed this to mean that they would vote against Blaine. I was standing at a window in the second story of our store with a young lady of Rockingham, whose father was buying goods in the store, while the procession was passing, and in order to give her a better view of the crowd on Broadway we stepped out on to the window sill, when the crowd seeing us and doubtless supposing we meant to compliment them, sent up a tremendous shout in recognition, which was echoed by the succeeding files while we stood there.

The elements were against the widow Butler on Saturday night last, and the grand meeting which he was to have had didn't come off, except in a small way. His boom is unbooming in New York very rapidly. I am more confident than ever that his candidacy will help Cleveland more than it will hurt him. We can spare him 50,000 votes in New York and then carry the State by 50,000, while out West we have a splendid chance of getting half of the Electoral votes of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa by reason of the fusion ticket agreed upon.

The Irish mutiny was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in New York, and most emphatically set the seal of condemnation upon the effort of a few hirelings to influence these people against their only true friends in this country, the Democrats. Mrs. Parnell's presence at the meeting and her recent interview published in the papers is having a telling effect on this class of voters. An old Irishman said to me last night that her disinterested advocacy of Cleveland would do him more good than all the speakers the committee could send among the Irish people.

Mrs. Lott M. Morrill has also "spoke a piece" lately, which proves to be a bombshell in the Republican camp and they say she could "a tale unfold" which would rival in its shocking details the Kentucky story which is so conspicuous in the celebrated Blaine libel suit now pending, but which will hardly ever be allowed to come to trial. Mr. Morrill, Sec'y of the Treasury under Grant, (last term) has been dead eighteen months. The Republican State convention of Ohio had a letter addressed to him asking him to come out to Ohio and help them in the canvass, to which Mrs. Morrill replied that she knew her husband's opinions of Blaine, and that if he were alive he would certainly be found doing all in his power to defeat such a dishonest and disreputable candidate as Mr. Blaine.

You may say if you wish that 5 cents forwarded to the *Bourbon News*, Paris Ky., will procure a copy of the papers containing an account of Blaine's "pre-naptial imprudence."

Maj. Robinson, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, told me to-day that their news from all over the country was most encouraging. That Gov. Hoadley and Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, had both assured the Committee that all factions had coalesced in Ohio, and that Benton, the present Secretary of State, would certainly be elected in October, and that the electoral vote would be secured for Cleveland in November. Also, that the German defection from the Republican party was universal all over the West, and that from present appearances they felt very sure of Cleveland's election. They claim as follows:

Southern States,	153
New York,	36
Indiana,	15
New Jersey,	9
Connecticut,	6
Ohio,	23
	242
With a good chance in	
California,	8
Nevada,	3
Wisconsin, ½ of 11,	6
	17
	259

Necessary to elect 201.

Col. M. C. Murphy, member of Congress from the Dry Goods District of New York City, in charge of State headquarters, also told me to-day that they had definite information from all the State outside of New York City and Brooklyn, and that Cleveland would certainly come to Harlem with a clear majority, and that New York and Long Island would add 70,000 to that. That Tammany Hall would ratify the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks on next Monday night, and soon thereafter would have a monster mass meeting. That a grand German demonstration would be made about the 15th inst.; that the merchants of New York would have a mass meeting in Wall Street about the 20th, and that about the 25th all the elements in favor of Cleveland and Hendricks would join in a parade, which would be the largest and most imposing ever seen in New York.

Friends from the interior are cordially invited to call at National Headquarters, No. 11, West 24th Street, when they visit the city.

My own experience and observation from day to day satisfy me that the revolution in the Republican party is greater than our most extravagant hopes had pictured. The opposition of the laboring men is rapidly disappearing, and all goes well. In my own Ward in Brooklyn we had on the 4th inst., the largest and most enthusiastic mass-meetings I have ever seen in the ward. (and I have lived in it 15 years.) A Cleveland Republican Club numbering 75 men has been organized in the ward, and we expect to poll fully 10,000 straight Republican votes in the city.

I know it is wrong to rejoice in the downfall of any one, but I can't resist feeling just a tinge of satisfaction at the collapse of the *Continent*, Edited and published by Judge Tourgee. The transitory importance which he obtained as the author of the "Fool's Errand," and other political novels, has shrunk into nothingness. Even the bitter partizans who would fan the fires of sectional hatred have tired of his lies and his journal has passed into the hands of Mrs. Frank Leslie.

Col. Beasley has been in town for a day or so, and tells me he has assurances of obtaining about $20,000 for the Soldiers' Home, which it is proposed to build. The ladies, who are foremost in works of charity have come to his aid in many counties and, I trust, good old Cumberland will not be behind her sister counties in such a noble enterprise.

We will add materially to the fund in New York, when it is definitely shown that the people of North Carolina are in earnest in the work. Yours, J. H. A.

David A. Wells on Hoar and the Tariff.

The Springfield *Republican* publishes an open letter from David A. Wells, the political economist, to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, in which he gives that tricky politician some points on the tariff, as follows:

In a speech before the Republican ratification meeting in Boston, July 15, you made certain statements in respect to the influence of our tariff policy on domestic manufactures, which, from your position as a Senator of the United States, have obtained a very wide circulation, but which are so utterly unwarranted that they ought not to be any longer permitted to go unchallenged and unnoticed. The fact that they did not at once elicit a reply from some one of your auditors, or from some citizen of your own State, illustrates, I am sorry to say, two facts: First, how little of acquaintance the mass of the people of even the most intelligent sections of the country have yet acquired in respect to the influence of the tariff on their interest; and, second, how easy it is for a shrewd, unscrupulous, and "tongney" politician, under such circumstances, to talk plausibly, and, with a pretense of knowledge, humbug and deceive his auditors. The subject at issue was the ability of American carriage manufacturers to find a foreign market for their products and your special text was a remark previously made by President Eliot, of Harvard, to the effect that a desirable market for American carriages in Australia had been lost or impaired by reason of the tariff taxation imposed on the constituent materials which enter into the construction of carriages—promising to your auditors that "this is a very serious matter, I have taken pains to search it to the bottom."

You next asserted that President Eliot's statement could not be true, because the only imported articles entering into the construction of carriages, buggies, or wagons costing from $175 to $300 were two yards of cloth for trimming and 50 pounds of Swedish iron, on which the largest possible taxation under our tariff would not exceed $2.80, and for which a drawback could be given. In addition, you thought it possible that other materials of American production used in carriage making, might be increased in price to the extent of $1.36 by reason of the duties imposed on corresponding imported articles, and the last which the American manufacturer cannot "draw back" was, in your judgment, the measure of the whole burden to him of our present tariff, under any circumstances an amount too small to be worthy of consideration.

Now, none of your positions and assertions are wise. In the first place, if the American manufacturer should build his carriages without putting one particle of foreign product in their composition, he could not thereby escape the burden of tariff taxes imposed on the import of corresponding carriage material to the extent that you represent. What are these taxes on carriage irons? Including tools, they range from 35 to 90 per cent; on steel, from 33 to 55 per cent.; on enameled leather, 35 to 45 per cent.; on woolen carriage cloths, 50 to 60 per cent.; on varnish, 40 to 67 per cent.; on paints, 35 to 50 per cent.; paint brushes, 40 per cent.; linseed oil, 72 per cent.; wool mats, 73 per cent.; glass, carriage size, 15 to 20 per cent., &c. I do not here affirm that the duty imposed on any of these articles, when imported, always increases the cost of corresponding articles of domestic production to an exact and equivalent extent, but it cannot be denied that the increase thus occasioned is very considerable, and not infrequently, as in the case of sugar at the present time, to the full extent of the duty, or that it does not in the case of American carriages augment their cost to the extent of 8 or 10 per cent. at the very least, or to an amount which the domestic manufacturer would be only too glad to have permanently assured to him as a return on his investment. But even if the enhancement of the cost of the domestic product occasioned by the tariff was not more than 5 per cent., this, under the modern conditions of trade, when the commerce of nations is turning on fractions of percentage, would be sufficiently determinative as to which of two or more competitors should possess and control a market. If, furthermore, these tariff taxes on imports do not, as you practically affirm, enhance the cost of corresponding domestic products, and if the latter can be afforded here as cheaply as in competing countries, why in the name of common sense, I ask, is there always such resistance to any reduction of these duties? What need is there of any tariff at all on such articles when the Treasury is suffering from a plethora of revenue? Why keep up the statute providing for drawbacks of these very taxes? And why is it that the most recent act for the encouragement of American shipping provides that all wood, iron, steel, copper, bolts, hemp, &c., desirable for the construction of vessels, and all of which are equally desirable for the construction of carriages, may be imported free of duty if there was nothing of benefit to accrue to the American ship manufacturer by reason of such exemption? You certainly do not seem to be aware that the Government never gives a drawback in full, but always withholds 10 per cent. of the amount, for which the claim for repayment is admitted, and although you may say that this is a small matter, it is nevertheless sufficient in cases where the duties are heavy and the competition for the world's markets close to wholly or in a great degree check exportations.

Where a manufacturer produces from imported materials exclusively, the drawback privilege amounts to something: and note, I pray you, how it works to the detriment of American citizens. Thus, for example, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Cordage Company, manufacturing cordage exclusively of imported manilla and Russia hemps, the only materials available for the best cordage, can and is in the habit of exporting its products to China, India, and Brazil, and selling them in competition against all the world for a much less price than it can afford to sell American shipmasters at the very doors of their factories, because these latter have to bear a burden of $25 a ton of tariff taxation on the crude fibre, for which no drawback is given, and all under the pretense of protecting American industry. On the other hand, when the American manufacturer produces a complex product, into which many articles of different nature and origin, some foreign and some domestic, enter, as in the case of carriages, it is almost impossible for him, unless he imports direct, which few do, to obtain any drawback whatsoever, because of his inability to make oath as to the exact origin and cost of the different materials which have been incorporated into the finished product; and which he desires to export. Hence it is that the now boasted drawback provision has become so far a nullity that out of a customs revenue in 1883 of $210,000,000 only $2,209,000 were returned as drawbacks, and only an almost infinitesimal portion of this latter sum was drawback on imported material.

But neither you nor President Eliot have touched upon the prime cause which obstruct the market for American carriages, in common with most of our other manufactured products, alike in Australia and all other foreign countries, and for the lack of which markets so many American mills and factories are now idle, and so many American citizens have been driven from their customary vocations. In the case of President Eliot, it was not to be expected that he should be thoroughly familiar with these matters, for he does not profess to be an economist, or have large commercial experience; but that you, who are a Senator of the United States, whose business it is to pass upon such matters, and who have taken pains "to search them to the bottom," should have overlooked it, is not a little singular. This cause in brief is that we ask and expect the people in Australia to buy of us our products and then refuse, or rather are prohibited, by the laws which you specially defend to buy of them in return.

[Bravo, Mr. Wells.]

APPOINTMENTS OF COL. W. J. GREEN.

(SPEAKING TO BEGIN AT 2 P. M.

HARNETT COUNTY.

Bunn's Level, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Averasborough, Thursday, Sept. 18.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Fayetteville, Saturday, Sept. 20.
Blocker's, Monday, Sept. 22.
Rhodes's Mill, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
Buckhorn, Thursday, Oct. 23.
Billy Smith's Store, Friday, Oct. 24.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Beaman's Cross Roads, Tuesday, Sep. 23.
Newton Grove, Wednesday, Sep. 24.
Clinton, Saturday, Sep. 27.
Lisbon, Tuesday, Sep. 30.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Faison's Depot, Thursday, Sep. 25.
Warsaw, Friday, Sep. 26.
Magnolia, Monday, Sep. 29.
Kenansville, Saturday, Oct. 4.
Beulsarsville, Monday, Oct. 6.

PENDER COUNTY.

Burgaw, Thursday, Oct. 2.
Bannerman's, Friday, Oct. 3.
Topsail Sound, Friday, Oct. 10.

ONSLOW COUNTY.

Richlands, Tuesday, Oct. 7.
Jacksonville, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Snead's Ferry, Thursday, Oct. 9.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Goldsboro, Saturday, Oct. 11.
Grantham's Store, Monday, Oct. 13.
Seven Springs, Tuesday, Oct. 14.
Fremont, Thursday, Oct. 16.

BLADEN COUNTY.

White Oak, Monday, Oct. 27.
Clarkton, Tuesday, Oct. 28.
Westbrook, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

Major Charles W. McClammy, Democratic Elector for the third district, will also speak at several of the above named places on date of appointment. [If

County Commissioners of Harnett.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

LILLINGTON, N. C., Sept 8, 1884..

MR. EDITOR:—The Board of County Commissioners met on the first Monday of September and revised the jury list and appointed Registrars and Judges of Election. The following were appointed for the different Townships:

Anderson's Creek—Registrar: Jacob West. Judges: Niven Ray, J. F. Shaw, H. D. McCormick, J. S. Shaw.

Averasboro—Registrar: James C. Parker. Judges: B. W. Hodges, G. R. Hodges, J. C. Sorrell, Ed. Smith.

Barbecue—Registrar: Neill McLeod.—Judges: James H. Withers, J. J. Rosser, K. P. Harmon, A. B. Cameron.

Black River—Registrar: Thomas Matthews. Judges: Wm. Hockaday, S. G. Collins, N. A. Stewart, H. A. Williams.

Buckhorn—Registrar: Jesse Morgan.—Judges: W. A. Dewar, A. S. Arnold, J. A. Champion, John Spence.

Grove—Registrar: J. A. Stuart. Judges: E. Stewart, C. Hodges, J. T. Coats, H. H. Kennedy.

Hector's Creek—Registrar: R. H. Smith. Judges: Eli Carter, A. B. Betts, A. N. Bradley, Wm. Collins.

Lillington—Registrar: B. F. Shaw. Judges: J. R. Grady, H. C. Bailey, L. W. Byrd, N. A. McDonald.

Neill's Creek—Registrar: W. J. Long. Judges: J. A. Matthews, R. B. Crowder, W. Pearson, H. H. Poe.

Stewart's Creek—Registrar: Duncan Darroch. Judges: Jeremiah Jones, D. J. Parker, L. D. Byrd, Wilbs Byrd.

Upper Little River—Registrar: S. Patterson. Judges: Hugh McLean, W. D. Patterson, T. A. Harrington, J. M. Morrison.

Johnsonville—Registrar: A. C. Buie.—Judges: Duncan Morrison, H. McL. Cameron, D. E. Cameron, Henry Johnson.

The Fifth Presidential Candidate.

A Washington dispatch of the 4th says that Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the well-known woman lawyer of this city, who was nominated for President of the United States by the "Woman's National Equal Rights Party," has forwarded her letter of acceptance. In it she says:

"Although feeling unworthy and incompetent to fill so high a place, I am constrained to accept the nomination so generously and enthusiastically tendered by the only political party who really and truly represent the interests of our whole people, North, South, East and West, because I believe that with your unanimous and cordial support and the fairness and justice of our cause I shall not only be able to carry the election but to guide the ship of state safely into port. In the furtherance of this purpose I have to say that, should it be my good fortune to be elected, and should our party with its grand platform of principles be successful in the contemplated election, it will be my earnest effort to promote and maintain equal political privileges to every class of our citizens, irrespective of sex, color and nationality, and to make of this great and glorious country in truth what it has so long been in name, 'the land of the free and the home of the brave!'"

Mrs. Lockwood also promises that when she becomes President she will seek to insure the distribution of the offices among women as well as men, with a scrupulous regard to civil service after the women are installed. She declares herself in sympathy with the workingmen and workingwomen, and with the soldier and soldier's widow, favors an increase of widows' pensions, and is opposed to free trade, and to monopoly in the sense of the men monopolizing all the votes and offices. If elected she will appoint a reasonable number of women as district-attorneys, marshals and judges of the United States, and will appoint a woman to any vacancy occurring on the United States Supreme bench. She is in full sympathy with the temperance advocates. In her inaugural address she will recommend a uniform system of laws especially for marriage and divorce. Her Indian policy will be to pay the Indians what is due to them, to break up their tribal relations, distribute to them their lands in severalty and make them citizens on the same footing as other citizens. In conclusion Mrs. Lockwood says:

"While we sympathize with unhappy Ireland and deprecate oppression on the one side and lawlessness on the other, our neutral policy as a nation does not allow any public expressions from our people. Due consideration will be given to the interest of the honest, industrious, home-loving Germans."

In conversation with a reporter this afternoon Mrs. Lockwood said her anti-monopoly and civil service policy is "funny" and that her Indian policy is "good, sound sense!" "I made a bid," she says, "for all voters, Irish, German, temperance, monopolists, anti-monopolists, capitalists and laborers. I didn't know how to get around the Germans, because I'm temperance, and so I said 'due consideration would be given to the honest, industrious, home-loving Germans.'"

Mrs. Lockwood's letter announcing her nomination says she was selected for the Presidency because Elizabeth Cady Stanton was "too old," Susan B. Anthony "too much of a spinster," Mary A. Livermore "too opposed to certain classes," and Lucy Stone "too narrow." The new candidate to-night wrote a letter to her Western friends, asking about the Vice-Presidency, and saying that was "an important and serious question."

MR. KELLY AND THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—At a meeting of the leaders of the Tammany district organizations at Tammany Hall, Saturday night, Mr. Kelly, after listening to speeches from his sachems describing the state of feeling within their respective hunting grounds, himself made a speech, in which, it is said, he urged the duty of Tammany to support Cleveland and Hendricks as the regular party nominees. The committee on organization will accordingly to-day appoint a committee to draft, for presentation to the general committee at its meeting next Friday, a resolution pledging the earnest support of Tammany Hall to the democratic ticket. The logic of the situation admits of no other course. Mr. Kelly, in his speech, dwelt upon the concessions made to Tammany in the Saratoga convention and the consideration shown to the braves at Chicago as reasons why they should adhere to their traditional character as "a true democratic organization," but there were perhaps other and weightier reasons which the boss did not think it necessary to mention. Personally he had become aware of the fact that his own position as a leader of Tammany Hall democrats was being imperiled by his ambiguous attitude toward Cleveland. As the great Irish demonstration in New York recently showed, the rank and file of the Tammany contingent had already rushed to the attack on Blaine, Butler and other anti-democratic nominees. Unless, therefore, Mr. Kelly wished to be a leader without an army, he must himself go to the front and participate in the general movement. Doubtless there was for a while a hesitation as to the course that would be most profitable. If Cleveland's canvass exhibited weakness, and Blaine's developed that magnificent enthusiasm of which so much was said, Tammany could safely pay off its old grudge against the Governor, and at the same time provide for its own interests. In doing this it had two courses to choose from—to bargain with the Blaine managers in New York for republican votes for Tammany candidates for city offices in exchange for Tammany votes for Blaine electors, or, with the same object in view, to give Butler the whole Tammany strength. But as the campaign progressed it became evident that this programme was impracticable. Outside of New York there were no defections from Cleveland, while on the other hand a number of Western States, always reckoned hitherto as sure for Blaine, had added themselves to the doubtful column. In these States the prohibition movement was seen to be threatening serious loss to the republican ticket, while the "fusion" of parties at Butler's suggestion, from which so much was expected, had turned out to be decidedly more injurious to Blaine in the West than beneficial to him in the East. The lesson of the Vermont election was also easy to learn. Surveying the situation and tendency of the campaign, therefore, there was nothing else for Mr. Kelly, as a practical politician studying to get down on the right side of the fence, to do but to renew his ardor for democratic principles and support the regular nominees. It would not do for him to "get left." His pledges are worth but little, however, and his support may be worth less. Nevertheless it is doubtless a reassuring circumstance for the friends of Cleveland and Hendricks to contemplate, that in the pivotal State the democratic party is about to present at length a united front to the multitude of parties and factions of which the opposition is composed. —*Baltimore Sun.*

A Very Live Party.

The *Sun*, hopeful of the destruction of the Democratic party, says: "The history of the country shows that at the end of every twenty five or twenty-eight years parties run their course."

This is not true of the Democratic party, which has lived since the days of Jefferson and lives still.

The Federalists, the Whigs, the Free-Soilers and even the Brook Farm party have "run their course" and are dead and buried. So will it be with the Republican party, which has outlived its issues, its usefulness and its honor.

But the Democratic party, founded on the rock of the People's Rights, has survived the prejudices of the war, has survived twenty-four years of absence from power, and will survive while Republican institutions last and need a champion to maintain them in their integrity.

Why should the Democratic party go out of existence now, when it is stronger than it has been for a quarter of a century—far stronger among the people than the Republican party?

The Republicans hold Federal power which they retained eight years ago by forgery and fraud, and four years ago by "soap," against the popular will.

Outside the Federal Government the Democratic party is intrenched in the favor of the people.

Out of the thirty-eight States of the Union the Democrats have the Governors in twenty-five States.

Besides the Southern States there are Democratic Governors in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Democratic Governors in the great Middle States and the great States of the East, the West and the Pacific coast.

The House of Representatives, the popular branch of Congress, has a Democratic Speaker and a majority of 163 on the floor.

To-day every Democratic State in the Union is secure for the party in the Presidential contest, while the Republicans tremble for States which have been their impregnable strongholds for a quarter of a century.

The Democratic party dead or dying! Oh, no! It is a most powerful party to-day, and its existence will be prolonged by its accession to power in the Federal Government next March.

Turn the Rascals out!—*New York World.*

APPEALING TO THE GRAVE.—The Republican party of Ohio, in its extremity, is appealing to the grave for aid. A few weeks ago a letter was sent by the Chairman of the Campaign Committee to Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, beseeching the statesman to come out to Ohio and make a few speeches in behalf of Blaine. The eminent Ohio politician had evidently not heard of the death of the honest Republican leader of Maine.

The widow of Senator Morrill opened the letter. She was indignant that the managers of the party that her husband helped to create should be ignorant of the great man's death. She sat down and penned the following letter in reply:

To Brown, Chairman, Columbus, O:

I am surprised and shocked to receive such a communication. I thought every citizen of this country knew my husband was at rest. I am in mourning for him, but, as much as I mourn his death, I thank my Father in heaven that he called him home before the party he loved so well and did so much for had so disgraced itself as to nominate so wicked and corrupt a man for the highest office within the gift of the American people as I know and my husband knew James G. Blaine to be. If he were alive he would not support Mr. Blaine or any such man, even at the bidding of his party. CHARLOTTE MORRILL.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN MANAGERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR.—We are in a fair way, says the New York *World*, to hear a great deal about "the Blaine scandal." The publishers of the Indianapolis *Sentinal*, who were so promptly and dramatically sued for libel by Mr. Blaine, have filed their answer in court. They offer truth as justification for the original publication of the story, and in their answer the "scandal" is again set forth with unpleasant detail. No matter how the affair eventuates, it must prove a source of great annoyance to Mr. Blaine and his family. It is a shame and a disgrace that the Presidential canvass should have degenerated to such low levels; but for this, we presume, the country is indebted to the infamous creatures who made the unmanly and shameful assault upon Gov. Cleveland as a means of withdrawing public attention from the dark public record of James G. Blaine.

A destructive fire occurred in New Berne on Friday morning. The two market houses were burned and F. Ulrich, J. F. Clark, Cooper & Howell (colored), H. J. Lovick, S. H. Scott, J. W. Moore, James Redmond, J. W. Harrell (colored), Watson & Daniels, ice dealers, Lee Taylor, D. V. Kilburn, U. S. Mace and Peter Jones, (colored,) a wood dealer, were all burned out. The estimated loss is $60,000; partially insured.

Judgment for $713,000 was entered in the Supreme court Sept. 6, in favor of the Marine National bank against all the members of the firm of Grant and Ward, excepting Wm. C. Smith. None of the defendants answered or demurred to the complaint.

Dr. Eugene Grissom has been appointed surgeon general of the State of North Carolina, vice Dr. P. E. Hines, resigned.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FESTIVAL.—Mrs. M. ROSE—Notice.
W. S. KINGSBURY—A Card.
A. DAUPHIN—Louisiana State Lottery.
A. S. HUSKE & Co.—Butter, Canned Goods, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

EQUINOX.—Tuesday a year ago was the date of the Equinoctial storm which was very severe—violent wind, accompanied by a heavy fall of rain.

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—Iron is laid for 7 miles below Shoe Heel, and work is rapidly progressing towards Bennettsville, which it is expected the road will reach by the 1st of October.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton from this county was brought to market in this city Thursday by Mr. Noah Gainey and bought by Messrs. A. H. Slocomb & Co., for 10c. It was ginned at the steam gin of Mr. W. Fort.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Mr. Edward Sessoms of Blocker's, thinks that Cumberland and the Eastern counties ought to exhibit a big bale in full blast at the Exposition. Not that there is much tar made in this part of the world now, but in honor of what the world used to believe was the national occupation of North Carolinians, who thence became Tar-heels. It is a good idea. Who will undertake to carry it out?

TYPHOID FEVER.—A letter to a gentleman of this town reports typhoid fever prevailing near Swann's Station, Moore county. The writer says that all of the family of Mr. M. Gaster, (brother of W. D. Gaster of this place) are down with the fever. "He has two daughters who were just grown, the eldest daughter and his wife are not expected to live. The last report was that he was sinking fever himself. Out of a large family only one was able to attend the burial of the two daughters."

CHICKENS AND EGGS FROM GREENSBORO.—Quantities of chickens are brought down the C. F. & Y. V. Railway to this place, and the plan of shipping them is new to this part of the country. They are enclosed in coops the edges of wire with wooden bottoms, and this enabled to get plenty of fresh air. The eggs are also sent here merely packed in boxes with compartments of card board, so packed as to prevent them from jostling or touching each other, each layer containing about three dozen eggs. The result is that these articles arriving in good and fresh condition sell for more than others indifferently shipped.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We learn that Mr. F. R. Thornton intends building handsome stores, with large warehouses in their rear, on what is known as the "Bank lot", on Gillespie street, and, having applicants for them, the work is to be put through at once.

We also hear that Messrs. McMillan Bros. are building two large stores between the one they occupy and Messrs. Overby & Son. Mr. J. M. Beasley is having his store painted in imitation of marble, which makes a neat front.

Our town authorities are having Mallett's bridge thoroughly repaired. We would also call their attention to the one at Cool Spring Pond. There are several dangerous holes in the flooring of it.

THE WILMINGTON EXTENSION.—The surveyors of the proposed line from Wilmington to Fayetteville, who have been running a line from that point, reached here last week, and after spending a few days retraced their steps. Three lines are to be run and from them a selection as to the most available route made. Before many months we will probably speak of the arrival of Wilmington trains as we now mention those from Shoe Heel and Greensboro.

The Wilmington *Review* says:

Capt. Rod. McRae, engineer in charge of the experimental survey of a railroad line between this city and Fayetteville, having completed the work assigned him, returned to the city last night. He has not yet made his report, nor will he be able to do so for several days. The entire route surveyed by him is a fraction more than 82 miles although he says that a line might be adopted which would make the distance something less than 80 miles. The line though would be much better than he expected, and the people along the entire route are enthusiastic for its early completion.

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. S. MacRae is in the city.

Rev. J. C. Huske was so much improved in health as to be able to take part in conducting services at St. John's church last Sunday, and announced that he hoped to officiate regularly hereafter. His improvement is a cause of much pleasure, not only to his congregation, but to his many other friends.

Mr. DeLagnel Haigh, son of Dr. T. D. Haigh is in the city on a visit. We are always glad to welcome our young friends to their old home and especially so, when, as in the case of this young gentleman, their energy and ability have met with such marked success in their chosen avocations, reflecting credit on the town as well as themselves.

Mr. J. M. McKinnon, of Richmond county, one of the largest cotton planters of that section, was in the city last week, with a lot of cotton, which he sold to Messrs. A. B. Williams & Co. Mr. McKinnon sent the first bale sold here this season, mention of which was made in our last issue.

Mr. Jacob Schnitzer of New York, where he is engaged in the Turkish importing business, is in town visiting his friend Capt. Kingsbury.

Mr. John C. Haigh and wife returned from Glen Alpine Springs on Tuesday, very much pleased and improved by their mountain trip.

Mr. John B. Broadfoot has also returned from the western part of the State.

Mr. Duncan O'Hanlon, one of the Wilmington and Fayetteville surveying party was in the city last week. His many friends were as glad to see him as he was to be at home again.

PROFESSOR NEAVE IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond, Va., *State* thus speaks of Professor Neave whose son has been training the new brass band in this city:

The programme at the Mozart last evening was varied and very attractive, and the audience quite a large one. A feature of the programme was the performance on the slide-trombone by Professor W. H. Neave, of Salisbury, N. C. It was the first solo performance on this instrument ever played in this city. Professor Neave rendered the "Fantaisie" from Rigoletto, by D'Aloe, with a great deal of brasura, and brought out the difficult passages clearly and distinctly. In response to an encore he played "Long Ago," with variations. Professor Neave exhibited an astonishing degree of execution on this, the most difficult of all wind instruments. He was ably accompanied by Professor A. Bauer, who has lately made Richmond his home.

SUNDRY OBSERVATIONS.—It is said that there is enough cord wood along the line of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway from here to Shoe Heel to supply Fayetteville for the next twenty years or more.

Many farmers of Richmond and Robeson counties are said to have made corn enough this season to last them for the next two years. Doubtless many of our Cumberland farmers have done as well or better.

In what we now call "old times" it was the custom of many business men here to use a kind of fine, dark sand for drying writing, instead of using blotting paper as we do now. Were the old plan in vogue a very good imitation as to fineness (though somewhat lighter in color), could be gotten at or near the depot, which, from the way it sticks to clothes, could be depended on to stick to ink.

HOME AGAIN.—We learn from Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot, who has just returned from the mountains, that the Western part of the State has been crowded with visitors this summer, and Fayetteville has furnished her full share of them. It was Mr. B's good fortune to fall in with a pleasant party of about a dozen ladies and gentlemen—most of them from New Berne and Fayetteville—while on their way to view the famous Mr. Pisgah from the top of which can be seen five States. They were out four days in the wild mountain country, and enjoyed squirrel *shooting* and that delightful sport, *catching* the real mountain trout. He says the fish are the gamest he ever saw and they are found there in the pools of the East Fork of the Pigeon river in large numbers. To see the rapid waters rushing over and through the jagged rocks which fill the bed of the river and then suddenly dropping as it were into the large basin, which is chiefly sought by fishermen, must be a beautiful sight, as described by our friend. Once in the basin the waters are perfectly quiet with hardly a ripple on the surface. At this and other like spots one can stand upon the banks of the stream on large rocks and watch the trout in seventeen or eighteen feet of water, which is as clear as crystal. Capt. Broadfoot and his party caught about thirty trout, and were considered very lucky, as the biting season is about over. The bait used are flies and grubs. The brook trout which lives only in the cold waters of the mountain streams is, we think, the finest flavored fish in our waters.

Upon the whole we think Mr. Broadfoot is pleased with his trip; and, meaning no reflection, he is improved in looks.

Politics, he says, are getting lively in the West, and it is generally thought that Scales is using up York very badly.

FAYETTEVILLE ABROAD.—*Ante-bellum* residents of Fayetteville well remember—many of them with affection—Captain A. B. Dyer, who was in command of the arsenal here for a number of years, afterwards Major General in the U. S. army and Chief of Ordnance; and Lieut. Francis Winslow of the Navy who married Miss Nelson, the niece and adopted daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilkings. By a singular coincidence the same mail brings us news of the sons of both—young Dyer being a native of Fayetteville, and young Winslow a native of Naples, Italy, though the son of Fayetteville parents and having many relatives here—Major MacRae, Dr. MacRae, Judge MacRae, Mrs. Dr. Haigh, Mrs. Col. Pemberton, &c.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes Sept. 1, as follows concerning General Dyer's son and name-sake:

First Lieutenant Alexander B. Dyer, adjutant Fourth Artillery, has been ordered to report by letter to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Arizona. On the completion of this duty he will return to his station.

The Raleigh *Chronicle* of last week brings us a letter from Fish Commissioner S. G. Worth, of September 1st, enclosing a long letter from Lieut. Winslow's son and name-sake who is now serving on the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries at Washington, and who concludes his letter to Supt. Worth as follows:

It seems to me that now is not only a good time, but the best possible time for North Carolina to act in this matter. The Chesapeake beds are failing. Neither Maryland nor Virginia has taken any steps to prevent the deterioration, nor are they likely to do so. Numbers of men are looking for a new source of supply, and are willing to make it if they have the chance. With all the other conditions against her, North Carolina can so arrange her legislation that the preponderance of chances of success will incline to her and capital and labor will be attracted to her, waters, not because they are the best, but because there is a greater surety of a fair return for the money invested.

FRANCIS WINSLOW,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

The Vermont returns are about all in. The Republican majority in the State will not be over 20,000. No wonder the Blaine managers are sad.

A Change Demanded.

Gov. Hendricks Shows Why the Republicans Should Go Out of Power.

In the course of his speech at Munich, Ind., on Saturday, ex-Gov. Hendricks said:

"It is now twenty-five years that the republican party have controlled the administrative and executive affairs of the country, and it is of the first importance that you and I should consider the question whether that is not as long as one set of men ought to continue in absolute control. In other words, the question is before us, ought there not to be a change? That is the first question that strikes your attention and mine. How much has transpired since the republican party came into power? And I do not choose to include in that period the period of the war. I ask your attention only to the last nineteen years, during which that party has controlled the administrative and executive affairs of the country. I could not find figures or words to express to you the enormous sums of money that have been collected and the enormous sums of money that have been paid out. I will refer by way of illustration only to one year, the last year, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury. The collections and expenditures amounted to $663,000,000. The history of those transactions is found in many thousand volumes, and they were recorded by many thousands of men—men belonging to one party only. No democrats have been allowed to participate in substance, an occasional democrat may have been allowed an office, but for the great purposes of administrative affairs of the government democrats have been excluded, and to you men the question is presented now. Ought there not to be a change? Who knows what is wrong in the books? Shall they be opened? Shall there be an opportunity for us to know what has been wrong in the records of the country, so that we may know wheher it is well or ill with the country? May I ask your attention to another illustration of this subject? I do not claim that the one political party, in the first place, in its organization, is probably any more honest than the other. If we had no political parties in this country, and were going to establish two political parties, and were to run a line through this crowd, and the men on that side were to be of one party and the men on this side of the other party, the chances are there would be just as many honest men on one side as on the other, and as many rogues on one side, perhaps, as on the other.

"But take another step in this thought. Suppose this party comes into power and it becomes established that it is going to retain the power for twenty years, to have the control of the offices, the control of the money and of the country, don't you see that all the rogues on this side would gradually come over and join the strong side? Isn't that human nature? And more than that, don't you know that as they come over they would gradually push the honest men on this side back and back until they would take the control of the dominant party themselves? To a very large extent that would prove to be the human nature of the case.

"I have one step further to go in this argument. I am trying to establish the proposition that there ought now to be a change. I do not know why the republicans for the last nineteen years have said to every democrat, 'You shall have no position in the control of the affairs of government.' They have seen fit to occupy that position—a cruel, proscriptive policy, excluding every man that did not agree with them. And what do you think of it, my countrymen? Shall it be continued any longer? To what a condition have we come? I refer now to the statement made by Mr. Colkins, the republican candidate for Governor, in his speech at Richmond a week ago. He said we now have $400,000,000 in the treasury. Do you know how he came to say that? He said that by way of braggadocio, by way of a taunt to democrats. He said the republican party when it came into power found an empty treasury, and now it has $400,000,000 in the treasury. Do you want to hear me express my opinion of what is the fortunate condition of the country? Well, it is not having a treasury overflowing; it is not in collecting from the people untold millions of money that it may be hid away in the vaults of the treasury.

"What right has the government to $400,000,000 of the people's money that it has no occasion to use in the administration of United States affairs? What would be the effect if taxes were reduced so that the money would come back into your pocket and into the channels of trade? Don't you know that it would stimulate enterprise?

Little River Township Meeting.

At a meeting held at J. H. Smith's shop in Little River Township on Saturday, September 6th, the following delegates and alternates were appointed to attend the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville the last Saturday in September:

Delegates—John McLeod, John Ferguson, A. A. McNeill, M. McL. McKethan, D. McLauchlin, J. A. Wright, J. T. Wright, M. P. N. Blue, J. H. Smith, A. A. Johnson.

Alternates—J. H. Priest, D. J. Priest, J. T. McNeill, N. A. A. McKethan, Neill Stewart, W. M. Geddie, W. J. Kelly, R. D. Patterson, Alex. Smith, Neill McPhail.

The following gentlemen were appointed as Executive Committee for Little River Township for the ensuing two years, viz:

J. H. Smith, J. H. Priest, M. P. N. Blue, N. A. A. McKethan, J. A. Wright.
D. McLAUCHLIN, Ch'n.
J. H. SMITH, Sec'y.

A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch of the 5th, says that it has just become known that an effort was made at the Grand Opera house Wednesday night to assassinate Sitting Bull as he was leaving the theatre, while still in the foyer. One of two unknown men suddenly drew a pistol and without warning aimed at the great chief, but his companion knocked the weapon down before it could be discharged. Both men followed the Indians out, but no further attempt on their lives was made. Sitting Bull is now constantly guarded, even in the hotel a guard being placed at his door.

A JEWISH TUTOR AT THE UNIVERSITY.—Young Mr. Sol. Cohen Weill, son of Mr. A. Weill of Wilmington, has been appointed Tutor in the N. C. University, where he has been studying for the past three years, says the Charlotte *Democrat*. Mr. Weill is a native of Charlotte, and President Battle told us at last Commencement that he was a very talented and worthy young man.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.—Gov. Waller, of Connecticut, has decided to accept the renomination tendered him by the democratic State convention, though it was neither desired nor anticipated. He says he must obey the command of his party and accept the nomination. Gov. Waller is considered the ablest and most popular democrat in Connecticut, and under his leadership a determined effort will be made to carry the State in November.

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

Stands adjourned to meet at Galatia church, Cumberland county, N. C., Thursday, September 18th 1884, at 12 o'clock M. J. P. McPHERSON.
Stated Clerk.

Fayetteville, N. C., August, 13th 1884.

DIED.

ELLIS—In this town, of diphtheria, on the night of September 4th, 1884, MATTHEW H., third child of J. H. and S. A. Ellis, aged 14 years.

This is the fifth child these parents have lost by this fatal disease. They have the sympathy of the community in their sore affliction.

JOHNSON—Near White Hall, Bladen County, on the 24th of August, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, in the 55th year of his age. Prominent in business and politics he will be missed. A member of Mt. Horeb church, let us hope he is where "the weary are at rest."

P.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE COMPLEXION IS OFTEN DESTROYed by worms. It can be restored by taking Shriner's Indian Vermifuge. Only 25 cents a bottle.

What Shall The Harvest Be?

The summer is ended—what shall the harvest be? If you have sowed liberally you will reap richly. But if not—remember that the next (the 173d) Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery will happen on Tuesday, October 14th, 1884—full information of which can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. At the drawing (the 171st) of August 12th, among the results the following is reported: No. 15,385 drew the first capital of $75,000. It was sold in fifths—one was held by Eugene Gaudins, No. 231 St. Peter's st., New Orleans; another by Mr. Louis Seymour, of Memphis, now employed as a carpenter at the Grand Cotton Exposition Building at New Orleans. No. 53,803 drew second capital prize of $25,000, sold in New York. No. 29,862 drew third capital prize of $10,000, sold in fifths—two to Mr. T. S. Turwiler, of Sanford, Fla., collected through Columbus (Miss.) Ins. and Banking Co. The fourth capital prizes of $6,000 each went to Nos. 1,157 and 55,475, sold in fractional parts hither and yon, among others two-fifths to A. B. Glover, No. 25 S. Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; one-fifth to Mr. Louis S. Day, of New Haven, Conn., and to other parties in Washington, D. C., and in New Orleans, La. But here we will rest for a period. *(To be continued indefinitely.)*

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	3@4 50
Hog Round,	13@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	12@00	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	13@00	American,	3@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	11@12	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	10@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	40@
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	50@75
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8¼
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@4.60	Granulated,	8@10
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	50@75	SHUCKS—	50@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	85@90	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@00	Corn Whiskey,	2,00
Peas,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 9—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted quiet at 28 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 95 cts. for Strained and 1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—☞ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, 80.00@00.00; Mill Prime, 86.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@4.00—*Wil. Star.*

CALL AT A. S. HUSKE & CO'S
For Fresh
"TARBELLE" CHEESE.
PINE-APPLE do.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND, SCALES AND GREEN CLUB.

THERE will be a meeting of the Democrats of Cross Creek Township, held at the Market House, on Friday Evening, September 12th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Campaign Club.

Let every Democrat attend and help organize for the work.

Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

By order of Committee,
GEO. M. ROSE, Ch'n.
Sept. 11, 1884. 1t

LEATHER
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

A FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES OF FAYETTEVILLE
Favorable to Music,
will largely advance the interest of the
Fayetteville Cornet Band,
by meeting at McNeill's Music Store Thursday, September 11th, 1884, at 5 P. M.
Sept 11, 1884. 1t

BUTTER,

In 1lb., 3lbs. and 5lbs. TINS.
Also, first-class, in TUBS.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Sept 11, 1884. 84tf

LOOK FOR

WHAT CAN BE FOUND AT H. H. H.
Hinges, Locks, &c.,
of the modern style.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A CARD.

IN leaving Fayetteville to return to my old home in Boston, I take this method of expressing my warm appreciation to the people of this community for the many acts of kindness shown me during my sojourn among them. I desire to thank, especially, Messrs. Geo. M. Rose, W. A. Guthrie, A. E. Rankin, S. C. Rankin, A. S. Hooke, F. W. Thornton, E. F. Moore, C. P. McNeill, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, J. B. Smith, N. W. Ray, A. H. Slocomb, Dr. T. D. Haigh and W. E. Kyle, and their estimable ladies whose attention to my wife during her late fatal illness did so much to alleviate her suffering and whose expressions of sympathy with me in my great affliction I shall always cherish in grateful remembrance.

W. S. KINGSBURY.
Sept 11, 1884. 1t

NO MONEY

is spent that gives sweeter comfort than does that paid for a box of
Selected Candy,
so the girls, at least, think, sold by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Canned Goods.

LUNCH TONGUE.
We call especial attention to,
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **October 14, 1884**—173d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	12,000
5	do	2000	10 000
10	do	1000	10 000
20	do	500	10 000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$965,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Sept. 11, 1884. 84tf

WE WOULD BE GLAD

to have those who are in want of
NEAT AND INEXPENSIVE HARDWARE FOR BUILDING,
call on us
H. H. H.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alamance Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our
LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS'
and all our
LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SLIPPERS AT COST.
Call at once at the
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
GEO. BRANDT.
July 31, 1884. 78tf

TOILET SOAPS.
DRIED BEEF.
CANVASSED HAM.
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

NEW FALL STYLE
HATS, &C.

FOR TWENTY DAYS WE WILL CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT SUMMER STOCK OF
Straw Goods, Hats, Bonnets, &c.,
at reduced prices for CASH. Call EARLY at
MRS. DYE'S,
17 HAY STREET.

Established 50 Years.

GOLDEN YEAR — GOLDEN YEAR

ESTABLISHED — FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

WARREN, PRIOR & SON

THE PROGRESS! JEWELERS, MERIT!

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN FAYETTEVILLE FOR THE SALE OF THE
Aurora Watch Company's Watches.
Rockford Watch Company's Watches.
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD'S GOLD PENS,
WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Watchmakers, Jewelers and Silversmiths,
AGENTS FOP THE SPENCER OPTICAL COMPANY'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
Fayetteville, August 14, 1884. 80tf

McNEILL & CO.

MUSIC STORE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Largest and best appointed Music House in North Carolina. All kinds of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music sold on the most reasonable terms. Can save you from $10 to $18 in the purchase of an Organ, and from $20 to $30 in the purchase of a Piano. Instruments shipped to all parts of the country. Organs of six celebrated makes—Sterling, Clough & Warren, Palace, Lancaster, Burdett and Estey. Pianos—Stieff, Shomacker, Hallet & Cumston and Peek.

Send for Catalogues of Pianos, Organs, Band Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.

Prompt attention paid to correspondents. Address

McNEILL & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
August 14, 1884. 80tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,
Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

Patapsco Flouring Mills,
ESTABLISHED 1774.
BUHRS 1774. ROLLS 1882.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C.A.GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

This Company owns and operates three Mills, as follows:
PATAPSCO MILL, A, Ellicott City, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, B, at Baltimore, Md.
PATAPSCO MILL, C, at Orange Grove, Md.
Having a daily capacity of 1500 barrels.

The value of Flour depends on the proportionate quantity of Gluten, Starch, Sugar and Phosphate of Lime. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our Patent Roller Flours are manufactured, is unequalled for its purity and superior quality of alible properties.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Patapsco Superlative.	Cape Henry Family.
Patapsco Choice Patent.	North Point Family.
Patapsco Family.	Chesapeake Extra.
Patapsco Extra.	Bedford Family.
Orange Grove Extra.	

C. A. GAMBRILL M'F'G. CO.,
32 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 7, 1884 79-6m

Document No. 1—1884.

DEMOCRACY vs. REPUBLICANISM.

HANDBOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS FOR 1884.

THE PLATFORMS, THE PARTIES AND THE ISSUES THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

THE influence of Document No. 1, issued by the Democratic State Executive Committee in 1882, was generally recognized as decisive in that year's campaign.

A similar Handbook has been prepared for this year's use, and will be issued immediately after the sessions of the Chicago Democratic Convention.

The Handbook will be a well printed pamphlet of about 150 pages, 8vo., and will contain the fullest information on matters in this year's elections.

Document No. 1, for 1884, will be supplied at *TEN DOLLARS PER HUNDRED*, the actual cost of type-setting, paper and press-work.

In order that the size of the edition may be determined, prompt orders are requested.

Address, RALEIGH REGISTER,
Raleigh, N. C.

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WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

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This book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put by Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Croppers, the Laborer.

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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM, (the 37th session), begins, Thursday, September 11th, 1884.

For Catalogue address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
July 24, 1884. 77-2m

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP
TURNIP SEEDS,
a full assortment for sale by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Stedman and Faircloth.

[Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.]

WEBSTER, August 21.—Leaving Gen. Scales and Dr. York on the 16th inst., at Lenoir, where the latter showed such signs of defeat that it seemed unfair for a Democratic reporter to follow him, your correspondent joined the

CANDIDATES FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR

on the 19th inst., at Waynesville. The discussion between Maj. Stedman and Judge Faircloth is of the pleasantest character and their speaking is conducted in a manner worthy of the two gentlemen. Through the delay of the train, I was unable to reach the place in time for the opening speech, which was made by

JUDGE FAIRCLOTH.

Republicans say that he made an able speech; but there did not appear to be any great enthusiasm awakened either for him or his ticket. He labored hard to convince the people that a protective tariff is the proper thing; but with little success. The Judge is a man of too much integrity, be it said to his honor, to advocate principles which he does not believe; but he certainly has confused ideas of the tariff question and leaves his hearers very little enlightened on the subject. As to York's record, he does not explain that with any satisfaction. In fact, he does not entertain any high opinion of that gentleman.

MAJOR STEDMAN

made a speech for an hour and a half that has rarely been equalled in the town of Waynesville. With an exalted idea of this great State and familiar acquaintance with its history, he presented a bold contrast between Republican and Democratic administration. He marshalled against the Republicans who ruled this State such an array of facts as forever consign them to an infamous grave from which there is no hope of resurrection. The internal revenue system he handled with great skill and to the delight of his audience. Stedman is master of the tariff, and gave the ablest and most explicit exposition of that question that has been made by any man since the campaign opened. Notwithstanding a great part of his speech was taken up in refutation of the arguments of his opponent, yet he planked down new facts and original ideas that showed him to be an aggressive speaker, as well as potential in the defence of Democratic doctrine. All the main issues of the canvass were thoroughly discussed. A man of great natural gifts and liberal culture that Stedman is, his opponent can not, does not hope for success in the race against him. Convincing the minds of his audience of the strength and justice of his cause, he, besides, led captive their hearts by his magnetic personality. Not even a Republican can help liking him, when they try. It is no depreciation of any one else to say that Major Stedman is one of the most accomplished gentleman in this great State of ours, where the native gifts and manhood of our statesmen are unsurpassed by any State between the waves of the two oceans.

AT WEBSTER

to-day, the opening speech was made by Major Stedman, and he rose to the full height of his great capacity. His speech was essentially different from that which he made at Waynesville. His thought was more vigorous, his arguments more pointed, and the enthusiasm of the orator posessed him. I would not have any one believe that it was rhetoric or passion that triumphed in his effort: but at times the strains of eloquence were like a rush of inspiration in which the speaker lost his own consciousness in the great message he delivered.

It is said, remarked Major Stedman in the beginning, that no one ever made anything out of politics, either in money or pleasure. Certainly he expected no money, but had already had much pleasure. The best of it was the trip through this beautiful country. Before, he had no idea of the magnitude of this great western empire. Nor do the people of the West know the greatness of the East in which he lives.

In the discussion of the county government, he left no fair-minded man unconvinced as to the justness of the present system for the whole State. The Internal Revenue he handled in a masterly manner, condemning the evils of the system, and declaring the purpose of the Democrats to have it repealed. It fosters a set of rogues and encourages corruption. It imposes unequal and unfair taxation. When the Republican party tells you that it means to repeal the law it is false. When a radical tells you, unless he is a good, honest man like Judge Faircloth, that he favors the repeal you may put it down as a bare-faced lie. On the subject of popular education he made one of his strongest arguments. To prove that the Democratic party is a friend to education and the Republican is not, he showed that the Republicans in this State, when in power, stole the school fund and did nothing to enlighten the people; while the Democrats have put out nearly $3,000,000 for education. To give greater encouragement to common schools, they have established normal schools all over the State.

The part of Major Stedman's speech which strikes the people with greatest force is his admirable treatment of the "nigger" question. He baffled his opponent here and came off with tremendous applause. He turns the light on Dr. York and shows the ludicrous position which he occupies with regard to civil rights. Stedman quotes Judge Russell as saying that with the negro larceny is no crime; their religion is only a degraded superstition; and in the courts they ought not be held responsible in the same way as the white race. Judge Faircloth also admits that they have "loose morals."

By a high protective tariff Major Stedman claims that the Radicals are robbing the people, not openly and unblushingly but secretly and insidiously. They do it under the influence of political chloroform. To illustrate: A suit of clothes which he bought in Scotland cost him $18; the same suit in New York would have cost him $65. A hat in London cost him $1.75; in New York, $6.75.

Nothing can be more ingenious than Stedman's

CONCEPTION OF A RADICAL.

It well deserves space in this report, and I give it in full. Stedman in answer to Faircloth's question, What is a radical? answered as follows: There are four different kinds of Radicals, as I classify them. First, the moss-back Radical, who has an antiquated political smell of Reconstruction and Confiscation acts.

2. The Internal Revenue Radical, who has been a Democrat of weak morals and slim purse and who has been purchased by the Internal Revenue Department at a high price for Radical service.

3. The mongrel Radical—who is half Radical and half Democrat and who honestly does not know to which party he belongs.

4. The nondescript Radical, who talks like a radical, acts like a Radical, and smells like a radical, yet will never call himself a Radical, but generally styles himself "The same old coon." I should call Dr. York a shining and illustrious specimen of a nondescript Radical.

In the Far North-West.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

POMEROY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, August, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—We have just passed through a busy and tedious week of court: this and the preparation to meet it has made us delinquent in letters to you.

Court in Washington Territory would be looked upon by one of the members of your bar as a "peculiar thing." The calendar for our August Term contained in all sixty three cases, nine of which were criminal, the others civil. Of the nine criminal cases one was tried by a jury. There was no conviction in this case, the jury failing to agree. The other cases were tried before the grand jury, or by the Court. In this Territory the grand jury hears both the evidence for the Territory and the defendant, and any other testimony they think proper. The Court it seems to me uses every possible endeavor to substitute itself for the petit jury, and when the Court is of opinion that there exists "a reasonable doubt" it dismisses the case, and the defendant.

The Court means here to do all the business on the calendar in one week, and do it well, "though the heavens fall."

Of the fifty-two civil cases thirty-four were on promisory notes, accounts, or for the foreclosure of mortgages, and judgement was taken by default. Of the remaining eighteen cases, twelve were settled before the trial came up. Of the six contested cases, three were dismissed on the papers and a nonsuit was taken in the remaining three.

The railroading of business seems to be the order of the day in these courts and woe betide the attorney or client who is not in his place to the very minute. I heard an attorney who has for a number of years been in the practice here, say, that it was much more profitable to study the judge than to study the law. As I practice law here myself, I do not express an opinion on the subject.

WHEAT

The wheat crop here, this year, is as fine as it is possible to conceive, and now the grangers are in the midst of their harvest. The barley and oat crops are also very fine, surpassing any crops raised in this section at any time before.

Harvesting is done on a grand scale. A harvesting crew consists of about twenty men and thirty-four horses. The threshing machine or cleaner is a huge engine, and is driven by twelve horses. It receives the grain from the stack or rick, and turns it out clean and sacked. The heading machine is something of a wonder. It is drawn or rather pushed by four horses, and cuts a swath of sixteen or twenty feet. It is so controlled by a lever that the grain is headed, that is cut only a few inches below the head, so that very little straw passes through the threshing machine. As the grain is cut it passes over a draper, or wide cloth belt and is delivered into the header wagon The header wagon is driven along by the side of the heading machine to receive the cut grain. The "header bed" or bed on the header wagon, is an immense box about eighteen feet long and ten feet wide, the wheels of the wagon running up into casings made for them. It requires two or three of these wagons to one heading machine, as one must always be in attendance upon the header.

Two headers cut the grain for one threshing machine. The grain is taken from the rick or header wagon by an immense derrick fork worked by horses. This great fork or grapple unloads a wagon at two or three efforts, and deposits the load upon a large table from which it is raked into the threshing machine.

In the morning you look on a field of forty acres, with its crop of golden grain bowing to the breezes; at noon it is cut threshed and sacked, and all you see is a small stack of short straw, a pile of sacked grain, about the size of the straw stack, and a field of long stubble.

The weather is as fine during this season of the year as possible. In the day the thermometer ranges from about 84 to 90 degrees Fah. The nights are cool, and one always needs a blanket. No dew falls here.

EPSILON.

COUNT VON BORCKE.—One of Gen J. E. B. Stuart's staff officers is visiting at Hendersonville this State. The Charlotte *Observer* has the following to say of him:

Count Von Borcke, the Prussian gentleman who served on the staff of General J. E. B. Stuart during the late war, is at present visiting the Southern States, and is now at Hendersonville, in Western North Carolina. He has been spending a few weeks at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs, and received many marks of respect. The Southern people are endeavoring to make him feel at home among us. On the day the Count left the White Sulphur he was tendered a "stirrup cup," or parting glass. While at the White Sulphur he was the guest of the brother of General Stuart, and was received with the greatest cordiality by his old Confederate associates. Among those present at the informal reception given him were General Custis Lee, W. W. Corcoran, and General Rufus Barringer, of North Carolina. The ladies presented the distinguished visitor with a bouquet, in which were represented the German national colors.

When Gen. Grant attends the camp meetings at Ocean Grove, they pray for him. Perhaps they think he needs their prayers more than his partner, Fred Ward, who is now sick in Ludlow Street jail does.

The State Guard.

The Adjutant General's Order for the Exposition Encampment.

The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments of the North Carolina State Guard will appear at Raleigh on the 30th day of September, in heavy marching order, to participate in the opening ceremonies of the State Exposition, and for review by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on October 1st.

The following programme is announced:

FIRST DAY.

1. The State Guard to escort Senator Hawley, the orator, the Governor and officers to the grounds.
2. Address by Senator Hawley.
3. Review State Guard.

SECOND DAY.

1. Competive drill of military companies, confined to North Carolina. First prize to successful company, $300.
2. To next best drilled company, $100.
3. Rifle target shooting, by teams from companies; prize to best score by any team, $100.
4. Competitive band practice—prize to best band, $100.

The State will furnish the troops with transportation, quarters at Camp Russell, fuel and lights—the men will bring blankets. Companies must rely upon themselves for subsistence. Troops will arrive on Septembr 30th and depart October 3rd, so that the expedition will not cover a period of more than four days. Troops will appear on parade October 1st and 2nd in full dress uniform.

Each company will be entitled to transportation and quarters for one caterer and two cooks, or servants

Military bands will be transported and quartered by the State in like manner with the troops.

The competitive drill will be by printed schedule furnished the officers of companies under the usual rules and regulations governing competitive drills, and the award will be made by three officers of the United States Army, detailed for the purpose, who will not be known until they arrive on the ground.

The minimum number of men to be drilled by each company will be 24, not including two guides and three commissioned officers, and no credit will be allowed for men in excess of the number named.

The drill will be confined to companies of the North Carolina State Guard.

General and field officers and their staffs, and officers of the General Staff, will report for duty to the Adjutant General, on September 30th, at Camp Russell.

Companies that may be unable to attend will report the fact at once to this officer, and also to the commandant of the regiment, together with a full statement of the cause of inability to attend.

The details of this movement will hereafter be published in general orders.

The Commander-in Chief expresses the hope that the State Guard will appear in full numbers in obedience to this order, and that employers will permit their employees, who are members of the State Guard to attend.

The Exposition is designed to display the resources and products of North Carolina, and it is the earnest desire of the Governor that the opening ceremonies shall be attended by the citizen soldiery, and that they appear with full ranks and in perfect order, so that the State's progress in this line may be fully illustrated.

The companies of the colored battalion will be assembled at the opening of the North Carolina Industrial Association, on 19th of October, and encamped for several days; the details of this movement will be announced in due time.

By order of the Commander in-Chief.

JOHNSTON JONES,
Adjutant General

DEATH OF BISHOP PIERCE.—A telegram from Sparta, Ga., of Sept. 3, says: Bishop George F. Pierce, of the M. E. Church South, died at 9 15 o'clock this morning at Sunshine, his home. He was conscious to the last moment, and died in perfect peace. He had long been a sufferer from a throat affection, but his death is attributed to typhoid fever.

Bishop Pierce was the oldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, and was born in Greene county, Ga., Feb. 3, 1811. He at first studied law, but afterwards entered the ministry, and was received into the Georgia Conference at Macon January, 1830. He was at one time president of the Georgia Female (now Wesleyan) College at Macon and of Emory College, Ga. He was elected bishop by the General Conference at Columbus, Ga., in May, 1854. He was a member of the General Conference when the church separated, in 1840, though then only about twenty-nine years old. Last winter, when the committee met to arrange for the Centennial Conference, which meets in Baltimore next Christmas, Bishop Simpson, who was then living, was selected to preach the opening sermon, but he declined and recommended the selection of Bishop Pierce, who was accordingly chosen. Bishop Pierce was a graduate of the University of Georgia, Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens being among his college companions. "In my early ministry," said the Bishop, "my home seemed to be constantly in the saddle. I preached twenty-four sermons every twenty-eight days, besides sermons on extra occasions, such as weddings, funerals, and household services." In the third year of his ministry, while preaching in Savannah, he met Miss Anne M. Waldron and married her. In 1859 the Bishop, with his wife and daughter, made the overland journey to California, preaching there for a year in all parts of the State. The Bishop was a Methodist of the old school. He always deplored the introduction of choirs into churches. He regarded them as simply nuisances and inimical to simplicity and devotion. The revised Bible he regarded as a failure, if intended to displace the version now in use. It would be of some value as a work of reference by critics. The comity of the churches, all meeting peacefully and recognizing each other's good work, he regarded as a hopeful sign of the future. The Bishop and his wife recently celebrated their golden wedding, the event being an occasion of great public interest in Georgia. Bishop Pierce's funeral took place on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

WHY DANA LOVES THE WIDOW BUTLER.—A recent Washington dispatch to the New York World says that the secret of the loves of Mr. Dana and the Widow Butler, too long hidden from the eyes of an unsympathizing public, has just come to light. Stowed away in the musty archives of the War Department a correspondence has been unearthed by the merest accident, which shows the gallant Butler in the strange light of an alleged dealer in contraband goods. The papers, stained and yellow with age, can be seen by any one desirous of inquiring into the matter, or part of the correspondence may be found in Gen. Baker's well known "History of the Secret Service." One of the official letters is dated at Washington Jan. 2 1865, and is addressed to "C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War." The writer is L. C. Baker, Brigadier-General and Chief of the National Police. He has been ordered to inquire into certain illegal and treasonable transactions done under recommendation of Major-General Butler, "regardless of every motive but the sordid one of amassing wealth at the expense of the very life blood of this country." In reply Gen. Baker says:

"During the latter part of last year, one G. M. Lane, upon the reccommendation of Major Gen. Butler, procured permission to carry to North Catolina articles not of a contraband nature, consisting of hoopskirts, ladies' wearing apparel, &c., and receive in return cotton. Lane loaded his vessel, the *Philadelphia*, not with the articles specified, but with salt, coffee, pork, molasses, army shoes, hats, &c., and delivered these to Major J. R. White, agent for Confederate supplies.

"Gen. Butler's brother-in-law, Mr Hildreth, is partner of this Lane, and has received, in one case alone, a fee of $7,000, besides other fees."

The letter goes on to give a list of firms "sucking the lifeblood of the nation" through peculiar privileges conferred by Lane and Hildreth, all done under protection of Butler's order. "George A. Johnson, late Adjutant General under Major General B. F. Butler, and others," the letter states, "have several stores near Core Jack, Currituck County, N. C., and are reported to have sold in two months $200,000 worth of contraband goods." After reciting instances where descriptions of detectives were furnished the Confederates, the letter continues: "And it also can be clearly shown that a large portion of these goods have gone directly to the rebel Gen. Lee's army."

There is no record that Mr. Dana took any measures against Gen. Butler looking to the revoking of Lane & Hildreth's strange permit.

DEATH OF SENATOR ANTHONY.—Hon. Henry B. Anthony, United States Senator from Rhode Island, who died suddenly on September 2 at his home in Providence, has been a conspicous figure in politics for more than 30 years. Mr. Anthony was a native of Rhode Island, and was born in 1815. He graduated at Brown University, and soon after assumed editorial charge of the Providence Journal, continuing his connection with it to the day of his death, both as an editor and part owner. In 1846 Mr. Anthony was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and re-elected in 1850. He entered the United States Senate in 1859, and has been a member of that body ever since, having entered on his sixth term on the 4th of March 1883. Mr. Anthony was elected President of the Senate pro tempore March 23, 1869, and was re-elected March 10, 1871. Though not a brilliant speaker, Mr. Anthony was an intelligent and industrious legislator, and exercised a commanding influence in the councils of the republican party, of which he was a steadfast adherent from its birth. If he had fully served out his fifth term he would have had a tenure equal to that of Thomas H. Benton. As it was he exceeded two of the longest total tenures next to Benton's, those of Senators Sumner and Wilson, the former by one year and the latter by three years. He was by much the senior in service of any member of the present Senate, Mr. Edmunds, the next in order of seniority, having been seventeen years in the Senate.

GENERL HAWLEY AND THE EXPOSITION.—The Exposition officers should look into the charges to which the Charlotte Democrat refers in its article copied below; and if the charges are true the invitation should be revoked at once and the reason plainly given to General Hawley. Otherwise thousands of North Carolinians will refuse to attend an Exposition so inaugurated.

Says the Democrat:

We see it stated that Hon. Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, is encouraging the publication of a book accusing Southern white people of bad treatment of the negro voters in the South. If Mr. Hawley is engaged in such sectional, venomous, lying business, he is not the man who should deliver the opening Address at the North Carolina Exposition in Raleigh in October. As a North Carolinian we are opposed to degrading North Carolinians by having a renegade North Carolinian, (who tries to injure our white people,) come here and be honored by our people.

It is stated that a man named Green B. Raum has written a book of a bloody character, misrepresenting Southern people, and that book the said Joseph R. Hawley endorses by the following letter:

Ocean House, Newport, R. I., Aug. 26, 1884.

Dear Sir:—Be sure and let me know who publishes your book concerning the manner in which the freedmen's votes have been treated in the South. I have no doubt it will be a very valuable publication. Somebody should have done it before. Yours truly,

JOS. R. HAWLEY.

To Hon. Green B. Raum, Washington, D. C.

If Hawley is that sort of man to circulate falsehoods and misrepresent Southern white people, he is not the kind of a man to open our State Exposition. We don't object to Mr. Hawley because he is a Republican, but because he is an unfair, unscrupulous sectional politician, and a slanderer of Southern white people.

Blaine and Logan as civil-service reformers and Ben Butler as anti-monopolist relieve American politics of all suspicion, pretense and deception. The world has become honest at a single step.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Senator Edmunds is not a pronounced Prohibitionist and he seems to be doing a specially large "Mumm" business in the Blaine campaign.

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tin ware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE.
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50 Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course Free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 23 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

June 5, 1884 70-26t

150 Hhds. Molasses.

WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds.

EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.



BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor says that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude?" Sincerely yours,

Mrs. EMMA GEDNEY."
159 West 125th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

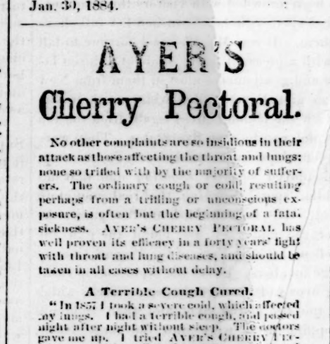
"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung trouble. I. DEAGLOS."
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.



HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.



J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 8.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect at 5 36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
☞ Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 50	12 50
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 13
Sanford	37.3	2 15	1 40
Egypt	43.5	2 50	1 23
Gulf	46.5	3 10	2 41
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 05
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	3 30
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 02
Staley	70.0	5 10	4 36
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 05
Julian	81.5	6 15	5 38
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 10
Greensboro	97.6		6 47
			7 35

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 22
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 18
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 52
Swann's	68.6	4 35	4 30
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 59	4 59
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 00	5 50
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 40
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.1	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 14
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive.
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	7 15	
Floral College	3.4	7 41	7 31
Wakulla	7.3	8 10	8 00
Red Springs	11.2	8 34	8 26
Shannon	13.7	8 58	8 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	9 29	9 19
McNatt's	21.8	9 50	9 39
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
July 10, 1884. 70tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf



TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1883 41 1y